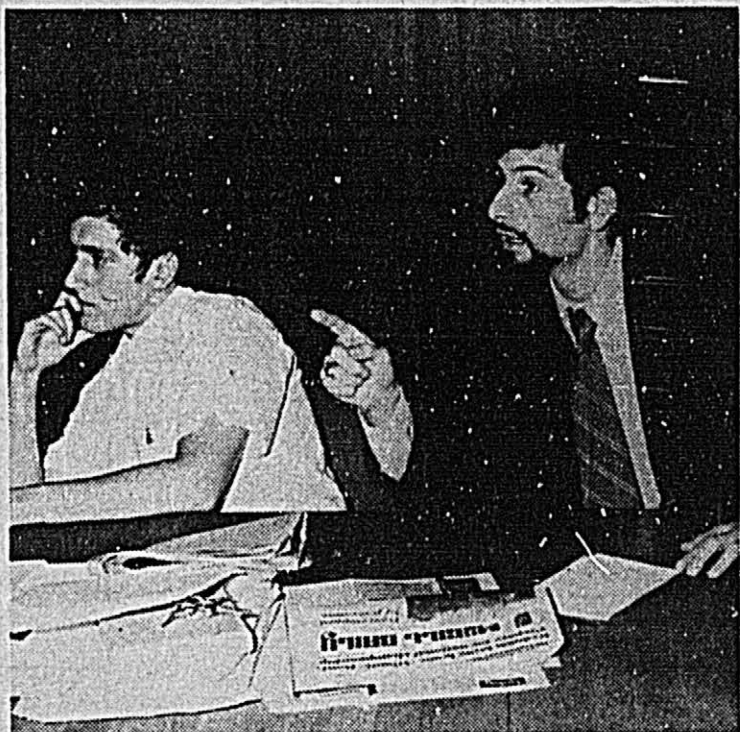


MCGILL DAILY

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Daily photo by RICK STEWART

LARRY RAPHAEL, (right) Medicine rep on Council, makes a point in sparring match with External Vice-President Martin Shapiro. Raphael and Shapiro introduced conflicting motions throughout the meeting, which debated student representation on the Principal Selection Committee. Finance Director Seymour Kaufman (left) looks on.

Paper publishes but editor resigns

by PETER THOMPSON

The infamous weekly, The Paper, is to start publishing again next week.

The Paper, the official publication of the Sir George Williams University and Loyola College Evening Students' Association, had its publication suspended two weeks ago following the appearance of an allegedly racist cartoon in the paper.

The decision to allow The Paper to continue publication was made yesterday by the Evening Students' Association, which will now assume editorial and financial control of The Paper, rather than the editor himself.

The decision complies with the recent demand made by SGWU Principal J. W. O'Brien before he suspended The Paper.

Wayne Gray, former editor of The Paper, has resigned

U de Q

The "Université de Québec" Senate Committee of McGill is holding an open meeting today at 1 pm in Union 327 to discuss the establishment of cultural and educational liaisons between the two universities. As student opinion on this important issue is essential, all are urged to attend.

Principalship committee

Council insists on more student seats

Students' Council last night decided to oppose the Board of Governors by calling for increased student representation on the Principal Selection Committee.

The Board of Governors has already ruled that there should only be three student representatives (including one from Macdonald College) on this committee, which has been given the responsibility of recommending a successor to Principal H. Locke Robertson.

Students' Council voted almost unanimously to increase this representation to six students, five from McGill. If the Board of Governors agrees to this demand a situation of one-third student representation will exist.

Council also passed a number of other motions with regard to the procedure for selecting a new principal.

Near unanimous approval was given to a motion demanding that the veto power of the Board of Governors be dropped and that the decision of the Principal Selection Committee be binding.

Another motion regarding the method of choosing the five representatives of the Students' Society who will sit on the Principal Selection Committee - if the Board of Governors agrees to Council's demand for five representatives - met with opposition.

Martin Shapiro, External Vice President, introduced a motion calling for campus-wide elections of these five representatives. This motion was defeated, much to the chagrin of Shapiro, who promptly manifested his displeasure by temporarily disappearing from the meeting.

Larry Raphael, Medicine representative on Council, introduced a counter-proposal calling for the selection of the five representatives by Council at its meeting of Dec. 3. This motion was passed.

Shapiro and Raphael continued this practice of introducing conflicting motions when Council debated the extent to which the meetings of the Principal Selection Committee should be opened to the University community.

by NORM TOLLINSKY

Shapiro once again introduced the initial motion, which would have had the effect of opening the committee's meetings, except when "highly personal matters" were being discussed. In this motion it was agreed that a two-thirds majority of the committee itself would be necessary to close the committee's sessions.

Shapiro's motion was defeated and Raphael took the opportunity to introduce his own motion, which would have allowed open meetings only when the criteria for selecting a principal were being discussed.

Shapiro refused to accept defeat and, so, reintroduced his original motion as an amendment this time proposing that committee meetings could be closed by simple majority. When this motion was passed, Raphael gave notice that he would challenge the legality of Shapiro's second motion by bringing it to the Judicial Committee.

There was not enough time for the consideration of other important matters on the agenda. The motion sponsored by Paul Wong, Arts and Science representative, proposing that Students' Council lead a student demonstration against the City bylaw banning street demonstrations was never brought up.

ASUS vote goes to court

by EVELYN SCHUSHEIM

The Students' Society Judicial Committee will meet next Wednesday night to hear the case of Patti-Anne Rose and Robert Mison concerning alleged irregularities in the recent Arts and Science Undergraduate Society by-election.

According to Steve Stieber, chairman of the Judicial Committee, the committee has already met and has decided on the format of the hearing. The petition outlining the complaints was presented last Friday.

Generally, the two candidates have charged that the election was carried out in an improper manner and that they were harassed by the executive of the ASUS.

They have further charged that one ballot box was left unsealed for 30 minutes and that polls were only located in Leacock and the Union, thereby putting the plaintiffs at a disadvantage, as they both had a great deal of Science support.

William Povitz, Chief Returning Officer of the ASUS has declared, "As far as I'm concerned, the election is over." He declined to comment further on the matter.

Another case expected to be brought before the committee is the one concerning Council's motion to require Julius Grey to return \$300 of his, \$1400 summer honorarium.

Moratorium head fired

by ELLEN BECK

Steven Wohl, chairman of the McGill Moratorium Committee, was impeached yesterday during a meeting of the committee.

The impeachment was decided by a vote of 20 to two. The vote followed a discussion of the failures and errors of last week's Moratorium activities.

During the discussion, Rick Deaton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee charged, "Wohl does not delegate authority, he does not project the public image we want, and has shown, through previous actions, that he is incapable of change."

Deaton pointed out that Wohl had been unnecessarily rude to one speaker during the teaching in last Thursday, that most subcommittees were taken over by Wohl, and that there was a gross lack of planning in obtaining speakers for the teach-in.

Another member of the group reiterated, "We were turned off by Wohl's personal pressure tactics."

Joel Kreps summed up the feelings against Wohl by saying, "The Moratorium activities came off all right, despite Steve, not because of him."

Wohl defended his position by saying that a little bit of annoyance and prodding was necessary to keep on top of the work being done and to keep people creative. He said that many of last week's programs would not have occurred without this prodding.

He repeatedly mentioned attempts of certain members of the committee to sabotage him. He concluded, "The CIL plan and the border stoppage were totally my suggestions." Members of the Committee denied these statements.

In response to accusations from members that the Moratorium did not get enough publicity, Wohl blamed the Daily. Wohl said, "Most of the articles on the Moratorium were cut by the Daily."

Wohl, asked after the vote whether he would work for the next Moratorium, said that he was undecided.

The next step in the meeting was to amend the constitution of the committee. Previously, the executive was made of a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary-treasurer. A motion was passed unanimously changing this to a five-man executive committee.

The executive consisting of five members of equal status, would act as a steering committee. Jack Siematycki, Guy Lowry, Lee Roth, Rick Deaton, and Joel Kreps were elected as the new executive.

During the meeting, a motion was passed that a letter be sent to Frelighsburg thanking the people who withstood last week's mock invasion for their hospitality and help.

It was also decided that there would be an open committee meeting today to discuss the December moratorium.

Pakistani seminar to meet tomorrow

by GILDA SHERIE

The newly-formed Pakistani Study Group, which plans to devote itself to political discussions and seminars, will hold its first meeting tomorrow.

Pakistani students who are concerned about the recent political set-backs in their country will have a chance to participate in their newly-formed study group, which will hold its first session tomorrow.

Zia Burnia, chairman of the group, explained that the re-imposition of martial law last March in Pakistan is the main reason for the formation of the study group at McGill.

Martial law was imposed initially in 1958, but was lifted by Prime Minister Ayub Khan in 1962. However, mass demonstrations and uprisings brought about its reappearance this year in mid-March.

Burnia, a graduate engineering student, pointed out that, although there exists a Pakistani Students' Society at McGill, "It is a cultural organization and its dependence on the Students' Council prevents it from ever having any political stand."

Originally, the Study Group was made up of a few Pakistani graduate students who held informal meetings. According to Burnia, however, they felt that the group needed some "formal direction."

Another spokesman for the group, Elizabeth Mirza, remarked, "Only people who will take a critical point of view concerning

the existing situation in Pakistan will be accepted as members."

"Furthermore," continued the political science student, "we will try to limit our membership to Pakistanis, although all observers are invited to attend."

One Pakistani who is not in the least pleased with the Study Group is David Elisha, former President of the Pakistani Students' Society.

When first approached on the subject, Elisha admitted that he had never heard of the group before. However, he called the whole idea "an exercise in futility."

"If it is on the same lines as those of the Indian Progressive Study Group," explained Elisha, "then it does not represent the Pakistanis on Campus. I do not like their approach - it is not substantial enough."

Prof receives book award

Peter Collins, professor of architecture at McGill, has been awarded The Alice Davis Hitchcock Award for 1969 by the Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain.

He received the award for his book "Changing Ideals in Modern Architecture," published in 1965. The award was made in recognition of the book's "outstanding contribution to the literature of architectural history."

Professor Collins has been teaching at McGill since 1965. He had previously taught at Manchester and Yale Universities and served as Visiting Professor at Smith College, Cambridge University and the University of California at Berkeley.

Tolerance...

(Continued from page 4)

However, Dr. Andrew sees the situation in Canada as improving: "The process of university reform has gone both farther and faster than it has in the United States". He finds that the component elements of the university community are beginning to see both the shape of the university of the future, and its new relationships to the society around it, more clearly.

He warned that the university cannot be the servant of any special sector of society, no matter how powerful: "It must serve the whole of society and the world of learning - but even here it must screen carefully how best it can respond to society's needs."

The Daily wishes to apologize to any organization whose submission to Today has been omitted. From time to time, space limitations force us to cut certain items. Although we try to limit our cutting to off-campus events, circumstances sometimes force us into eliminating other items.

However, The Daily wishes to state that no items have ever been cut for reasons of political or personal bias. To any group which we may have inconvenienced go our deepest apologies.

Touring trio will explain computer fire

MONTREAL (CUP) - Three Sir George Williams students connected with the computer burning incident at Sir George last February will make a speaking tour of Canada this month to explain what really happened in the Computer Centre.

The speakers are: Rosie Douglas, who faces 12 criminal charges carrying a maximum penalty of life imprisonment as a result of the 2,000,000 dollar fire, Gordon Sadul, secretary of the February 11th Defence Fund Committee for the African Studies Association conference.

The trials of 70 of the 89 charged were put over until January. Altogether they face prosecution on a total of 363 charges ranging from conspiracy to commit arson to property damage.

McGill's Jewish studies called best in continent

by BOB DOUMANI

"The presence of the Islamic Institute has helped the Jewish Studies Program at McGill," according to Harry Bracken.

Professor Bracken, the Director of the Jewish Studies Program at McGill, explained in a speech yesterday at Hillel. "The presence of an Islamic Institute has helped keep Jewish Studies out of the Near East department."

Professor Bracken charged,

"At the University level the Yiddish and Hebrew languages are wasted as a cultural resource."

"But McGill," Bracken proudly pointed out, "has the most comprehensive Jewish Studies program of any school in North America."

Professor Bracken cited money as the primary problem of the program. "Due to lack of funds," he explained, "we had to turn 500 students down for the Hebrew language course."

Classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions - \$2.00; maximum 20 words. 10¢ per extra word.

FOR SALE

35 MM CAMERAS: Available assortment of single lens, reflex cameras and 35 mm slide projectors like new. Special student deals. Freeport - Sheraton Mount Royal Hotel 288-1922.

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LEATHERS - Hand crafted belts, bags, and other trips to order. MOTHER SARAH'S 3585 De Bullion - Corner Prince Arthur.

61 FORD VERY GOOD CONDITION, good tires, radio. Need money, any reasonable offer. 845-4991 after 4.

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FOR SALE: RAICHEL BUCKLE BOOTS. Ladies size 6N, used one season. Perfect condition. \$55. Call 935-3048.

HUBBLY BUBBLY? - HOOKAH, a 24-inch mid-Eastern water pipe. Come see it and make an offer. 3509 Hutchison no 301. 288-5583.

OPOSSUM FUR COAT. Cost \$500, eight months ago, asking \$250. Size 36. Leave Phone number at Daily Advertising office, from 12-5.

ACHTUNG! PROS AND BUNNIES! Blizard Epoxi Metals 205 cm. and two pairs Rieker Boots. 8 1/2, 9. Great condition! Evenings. Joanie 481-1456.

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HOUSING

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TO RENT: PIERREFONDS 5 1/2 UNFURNISHED APT. Downtown, trains, stove, fridge, heating, hotwater included. Rent \$107 monthly. Ideal for children. Call 392-5493 or 684-1430.

ROOMS FOR RENT, MEALS AVAILABLE, apply 3637 University or phone 844-9512.

GREAT MEALS FOR A DOLLAR. Lunch 12:30 - 1:30. Dinner 5:30 - 6:30. 3637 University St. Come and see.

LOST

LOST: BLACK DISSECTING KIT in PSCA last Thursday. Psych 200. Need it badly. Call Mike, 733-3803.

LOST: BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BANK-BOOK with ID Friday night in L132. If found please call Kath 843-3196 after 5 pm.

MISCELLANEOUS

"POOR COW" starring Terrence Stamp and Carol White. Wednesday Nov. 19. Shows at 6:30 and 9:00 in Leacock 132.

EASTERN TOWNSHIP SKI CHALET: 2 (or more) mature, serious skiers (male or female) to share expenses in Eastern Township Ski Lodge. Telephone Don 467-3382. Loc. 323 days 467-5501 evenings.

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CUSO IN MCGILL: Graduating? Come see us for info, any Tuesday/Friday lunchtime. Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer.

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ATTENTION ARTISTS: 33 1/3% discount on Quality Framing. Whitney Gallery, 2125 Crescent. 844-8121.

KARL MARX AND HIS BROTHERS in "Night at the Opera" Thursday, Nov. 20. Shows 6:30 and 9:00 in Leacock 132.

FOURTH YEAR MEDICAL STUDENT will tutor undergraduate biological sciences (zoology, biochemistry, genetics, physiology etc.). Call 849-7676.

CAR RALLY - NOV. 24 TO START ENGINEERING WEEK - trophies, girls - open to all. What more do you want? Registration EUS office.

MOC SWIMPARTY - CURRIE GYM. Saturday, Nov. 22, 7-9 pm. Bring suits, bathing caps. ID's. Water Polo. Call 843-6134. See bulletin board for information.

HIGHBALL OR LOWBALL? Learn the difference at Seagram's approved Bartender school. Apply 1009 Sherbrooke. One school already finished.

GEORGE LeCOCK: QUEBEC DILDO REPRESENTATIVE. Girls, are you having GIB SINEP problems? Place your burden on George LeCock's head. Your problems, our headache.

SEE MICHAEL CAINE IN "THE INCREDIBLE FILE". Saturday Nov. 22 at 6:30 and 9:00 in Leacock 132.

RIDES

CARS FOR DELIVERY to Western Canada. U.S.A., Maritimes, and Toronto. Western Drive Away. 932-6151. Gas allowance. 1225 St. Marc, Suite 1204.

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FOUND: Squash racquet. At gym Nov. 13. Call Pat 392-4812 or 844-9260.

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WANTED: Male student seeks female companion, 5' - 5' 3", 18-21, G.K., Box 331, Mt. 107. Enclose photo if possible.

WHOEVER TOOK MY WALLET from Italian 100 office. Please return it and contents (keep money), to porter. Student's union.

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ELA structural shifts may alter student role

by RICK HEYBROEK

Two motions passed during Monday's relatively well-attended English Literature Association meeting should have a substantial long-term effect on the ELA's role in the English Department.

The motions, emerging from an informal discussion, concern the structure and function of the association.

The first calls for the appointment of a committee to discuss problems associated with the present representational system, in which policy questions must be taken to general meetings for decision, with a view to modifying the system, possibly to include an elected executive. The committee will be chaired by Bruce Covert.

The motion attempts to deal with the problem of low attendance at meetings, which threat-

ened to justify the assertions of some faculty members that the ELA is not representative and therefore has no right to demand parity on departmental committees. It also includes the institution of a newsletter explaining ELA activities in detail, to be distributed to all English students if possible.

Along the same lines, the members moved to set up a social committee, which will aim at involving all English students in a departmental community external to class or course structures. Activities could range from lectures or discussions with guest speakers to parties or informal raps.

The meeting also passed a vote of confidence in the graduate committee and discussed a possible first-year English course questionnaire.

Caron gone, but...

Secession threats linger

by LINDA WALL

Even with Joe Caron gone from the post of Arts and Science Undergraduate Society President, the ASUS threat to secede from the Students' Society lingers.

The threat is due to Council's reluctance to adopt the new Students' Society constitution unilaterally, without Senate approval.

"If Council doesn't adopt the Constitution next week, we will call an ASUS executive meeting to decide what to do next," said Norman Spector, one of the three Arts and Science representatives on Council.

Under the new constitution Arts and Science would have one third of the representation on Council, much more than it now enjoys.

ASUS stated Oct. 30 that it would pull out of the Students' Society within 10 days if the constitution were not passed and if Julius Grey did not resign.

Although two ASUS executive meetings have been held since the

Nov. 10 deadline passed, such action has not been forthcoming.

"If ASUS did secede we might not know what to do with our autonomy," said Paul Wong, another Arts and Science councillor. Students' Society President Julius Grey added, "There's no way they could secede. They would need massive support from campus, and they have no support."

Meanwhile, the ASUS executive, with Arts Vice-President Phillip Weinberger acting as interim President, sits and waits for Council to act.

Joe Caron is the latest in a procession of campus politicians who resigned their posts this fall. Three councillors resigned Oct. 22 over a dispute which involved restructuring of the university.

The three, Marg Verrall of Education, Ken Clowes of Engineering, and John Whitelaw of Music, favoured a plan which would have students, faculty and representatives of the community sitting on a single body to govern the university.

Senate resignations followed on the Council resignations. Student Senators Harry Edel, Peter Foster, Ian Hyman, Paul Caron and Nigel Hamer declared token resignations a week before their term was due to expire.

There was a threatened resignation from David Young, Students' Society Internal Vice-President. He threatened to boycott Council meetings, claiming that the body was useless and was incapable of considering important legislation.

However, when Council decided to split \$30,000 between the graduate and undergraduate societies, Dave Young retracted his earlier boycott threats.

Julius Grey thinks that resignations in Council at least have ended for a time.

Referring to the resignations of student councillors and senators, Grey claimed, "We have reached a high point. Those people were all of the same political persuasion. They are in favour of Quebec nationalism, which is directly contrary to the interests of McGill students."

Loyola students to resume sit-ins

LOYOLA (CUP) — Loyola College students will sit-in again today outside the office of President Patrick Malone in anticipation of a Canadian Association of University Teachers investigation.

CAUT is expected to announce this week whether it will form a commission of inquiry into Loyola's unexplained dismissal of Physicist S.A. Santhanam. Students hope the sit-in will show CAUT their determination to have Santhanam rehired.

More Moratoria

A meeting of the McGill Moratorium Committee will be held in Room 327 in the Union at 5 pm today. Ideas for projects to be carried out at subsequent moratoriums will be discussed. Anybody with ideas or willing to participate is welcome.

Five students, including Loyola Students' Association President Marcel Nouvet, were placed on "disciplinary probation" by the administration for their part in a sit-in protesting the dismissal Nov. 12. Students also occupied the administration corridors last Thursday and Friday for an hour each day.

The Senate, which voted to rehire professor Santhanam in June and then retracted its stand when the Loyola Trustees objected, has appointed a three-man committee, including one student, to look into the case of the five disciplined students.

Some Loyola students have chosen other ways to protest the trustees' refusal to consider rehiring Professor Santhanam.

Monday night, stink bombs were placed in the President's office, the offices of the Dean of Students, and the Division of Students' Services.

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EDUCATION UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

General Meeting for discussion of Bill 62 - 63

Speakers: Marg Verrall, Glenn Tibbitts, Prof. R. Gill

Wed., Nov. 19th,
1.00 P.M.

Currie Gym Lounge

AUC Director speaks on university reform:

Tolerance of extremes vital but reason must dominate

by SUE SILVERTON

In his address to the Canadian Club of Montreal, Dr. G. C. Andrew, Executive Director of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada called for tolerance in dealing with student unrest.

He said that there must be a willingness to listen and to change, but he warned against the displacement of reason and debate by confrontation and

disruption.

"We should be grateful that large numbers of our young people are terribly concerned about the current state of our values. They are causing a re-evaluation of the relationship between the research and teaching aspects of the universities," he said.

Dr. Andrew suggested that the ills of the organizational structure of the university came

about because it never really adapted itself to the liberal spirit that was supposed to animate it. He explained that liberalism was originally a revolutionary idea which not only sought to diminish arbitrary authority, but sought to enlarge freedom.

Pointing to the fact that the university has been very largely controlled from outside, he viewed the dual demands of research and teaching as the crux of the organizational dilemma.

Dr. Andrew feels that he is being attacked from both sides. On the one hand the Left demands increased attention to the field of human relations and civil rights. On the other, the Right is calling for an increased awareness of the value of an adequate measure of authority.

"Thus", explains Dr. Andrew, "I think it is very important that universities should attempt to explain to the general public what they think student unrest is about, and why they find it so difficult to deal with it in neat and tidy ways."

(Continued on page 2)

Problems caused by poor communications

by SYLVAIN GRUMBERG

Commerce students were asked whether business has let them down as part of the Faculty of Management Speaker's Programme yesterday.

The question was asked by Don Wells, C.A., a partner with the firm of Touche and Ross.

Mr. Wells answered the question by saying that the basic problem between the business world and the university community was the lack of communication. From his side, he said that business in general does not inform graduates and does not advertise itself to a great extent.

On the other hand, he said that university students are in part to blame for this lack of communication, because they have no definite goals. He explained that with no definite goals the student or the graduate has difficulty in identifying with the business world and communicating with it.

He was not pessimistic about it though, and he spoke enthusiastically about the future of business and the great opportunities it offered to the graduates if they were willing to take them.

He added that business is becoming aware of its role in the world, and it is trying to remedy its problems by using its hitherto unused and just-discovered abilities.

Fudge Sale

The Physio and Occupational Therapy fudge Sale will take place from noon to 2 p.m. Fudge will be sold in the Union, entrance level, at the Law Faculty, entrance level, and the McIntyre Medical Building on the ground floor. All proceeds are going to the Montreal Children's Hospital Building Fund.

McGill Hillel

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PROFESSOR BEN SELIGMAN,

Director of the Labour Research Centre,
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on

"COMPUTER AND I - CYBERNETICS: LABOUR AND LEISURE"

Today L-219

8 P.M.

Rochdale finances down but not out

TORONTO (CUP) - Rochdale College - Canada's only student-run co-operative university - is in financial trouble, but the patient is expected to survive.

The College's failure to make its November mortgage payment touched off speculation in Toronto that the 18-storey school on Bloor St. would be sold, perhaps to the University of Toronto.

But Rochdale sources say two other alternatives are open:

• A \$1,500,000 refinancing operation as suggested by the 12-man Governing Council;

• An appeal to Central Mortgage and Housing to defer payments until the College is on a sounder financial footing. This alternative depends entirely on the good will of the Federal Government.

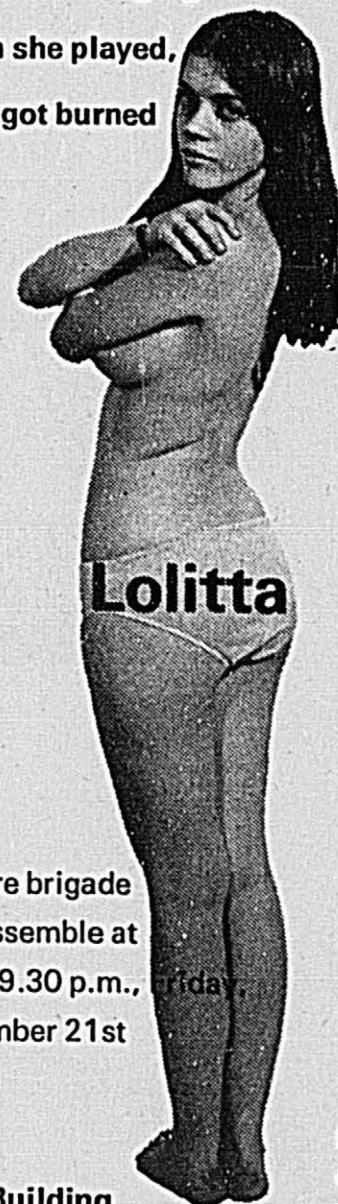
The College receives no government subsidies, even though it is classed as an educational institution by the Ontario Government.

Little girls are little flames

But Lolitta was a raging inferno

And when she played,

Everyone got burned



The fire brigade
will assemble at
7 and 9.30 p.m., Friday,
November 21st
\$1.00

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WATCH FOR COMING EVENTS

Pan at McGill

On Saturday, November 22nd, the Trinidad Melotones Steel Band will be performing, along with two local groups (the "Coachmen" and the "One Track Mind") at the International Festival Mardi Gras night. The purpose of this article is to acquaint those not already familiar with the origins of 'pan' in order that they might appreciate this musical phenomenon more fully.

The story of the growth of steelband music is but a part of the folklore of the Caribbean, Trinidad in particular. It is the story of rhythm — drum rhythm. Little is known about the cultural life or artistic achievements of the first peoples of the Caribbean, the native Ciboneys, Caribs, and Arawaks who did not long survive the invasion of the great European powers. The Negro slave was brought into the Caribbean to supply the cheap labour for the colonies, and with him was introduced for the first time the drum rhythms of Africa.

After the abolition of slavery, some other way of sustaining the colonial economy had to be devised. The result

was the equally infamous scheme of indentured labourers. Several types of peoples were brought into the Caribbean under this scheme — the Portuguese, Chinese, East Africans, and East Indians. These were indentured only after they had been guaranteed the preservation of their customs. Of these cultures, the East Indians were to have the most influence on the development of the steelband, their music being particularly adapted to and dominated by percussion instruments — cymbals, bells, dhantals and the drum.

Carnival has been another important factor in the emergence of the steelband. At this unique national fête of Trinidad, bands of masqueraders take to the streets jumping and dancing to the tunes of the current road march. In years gone by, there was the famous but now all but dead 'Tamboo-bambo' band. The instruments were of well-cured lengths of specially cut bamboo, each having its own pitch.

The earliest known record of a steel container being used as a musical instrument in Trinidad was in early 1945 when some of the local boys got together to beat a little 'bamboo'. One of the bass-bamboos burst and the resulting gap in the rhythm was filled in by the accidental striking of the gas tank of an old chassis in the yard. When someone realized that the note of the empty gas tank—filled the breach left by the bursting of the bamboo, he kept on stroking the tank.

May 6, 1945 — the night of Victory in Europe — adds another chapter to the story. The populace had been promised a 'jump-up' to celebrate the end of the hostilities in Europe. Old bamboos were hauled out from under the houses but, their usefulness long since exhausted, they soon

began to burst. As each was discarded, the revellers seized on whatever came to hand, preferably something metallic for the tones and vibrations necessary to keep the original rhythm and tempo of the bamboo. Thus it was from the rhythmic beat of old pots, pans and garbage cans, that the first steelband was created. Shortly after, it was discovered that by bending a piece of reinforcement steel in a certain way and suspending it triangle-wise from the thumb that different sounds could be beaten out.

The first true 'pan' to be used was the empty biscuit container. This was hung around the neck, open end away from the beating hand. The other (sealed) end was struck rhythmically with the edge of the open palm or the closed fist. So, the steel drum and steelband music began to evolve.

The next development was the discovery that when one hammers a paint pan from the inside outwards, leaving the bumps and hollows of the hammer, different sounds could be obtained. It was not long afterwards that the length of bent steel gave way to the pan that could produce simple melodies.

The man who brought the steelband to the threshold of respectability, however, was 'Ellie' Manette. He wrapped his drumsticks with strips of rubber and, cutting the top of an oil drum off at a length of about 8 inches, marked or 'seamed' this pan with a number of radii, all equidistant at the circumference of the pan. He found that, by tapping these notes, his pans could be tuned. Thus, with all the notes emanating from a common centre and produced by a rubberized drum-stick, was created the first liquid,

piano-pedalled, sensuous rhythmic lyricism that still permeates the music of the steelband, and is, in fact, its very essence.

The range of the modern steel band is about six chromatic octaves, but neither the arrangement of notes on the pans nor the composition of bands is completely standardized, and even the nomenclature shows variety. One encounters such names as High Tenor, First Tenor, Double Tenor, Double Second, Guitar Pan, Double Guitar, High Cello, Cello Bass, with the same overlapping in range as exists among orchestral instruments of the same family. Today their orchestral repertoire ranges from calypso to classical music, and one of the most recent developments is the use of steelbands to accompany congregational singing in churches.

Submitted by the ISA

**Lord's
Sport
Shop**

**Montreal's
Sports Centre**

**St-Catherine St. W.
at Mountain**



Daily photo by HENRY KASZEL
ISA PRINCESSES: Left to right, Hanvsia Korwin-Lopuszanska, Linda Chan, Tania Miloradovitch, Terri Pollice, Maj Choueri and Miroslawa Cap match looks. Winner to be crowned Saturday at Mardi Gras night.

**GET A DATE FOR THE
ENGINEERING FALL INFORMAL DANCE
NOV. 28, 8:00 P.M., UNION BALLROOM**

Join:

OPERATION SNATCH

UNION LOBBY AND McCONNELL LOBBY

WEDNESDAY - FRIDAY 12:00 TO 2:00 P.M.

Pan at McGill

On Saturday, November 22nd, the Trinidad Melotones Steel Band will be performing, along with two local groups (the "Coachmen" and the "One Track Mind") at the International Festival Mardi Gras night. The purpose of this article is to acquaint those not already familiar with the origins of 'pan' in order that they might appreciate this musical phenomenon more fully.

The story of the growth of steelband music is but a part of the folklore of the Caribbean, Trinidad in particular. It is the story of rhythm — drum rhythm. Little is known about the cultural life or artistic achievements of the first peoples of the Caribbean, the native Ciboneys, Caribs, and Arawaks who did not long survive the invasion of the great European powers. The Negro slave was brought into the Caribbean to supply the cheap labour for the colonies, and with him was introduced for the first time the drum rhythms of Africa.

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was the equally infamous scheme of indentured labourers. Several types of peoples were brought into the Caribbean under this scheme — the Portuguese, Chinese, East Africans, and East Indians. These were indentured only after they had been guaranteed the preservation of their customs. Of these cultures, the East Indians were to have the most influence on the development of the steelband, their music being particularly adapted to and dominated by percussion instruments — cymbals, bells, dhantals and the drum.

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WEDNESDAY - FRIDAY 12:00 TO 2:00 P.M.

The new politics '69

A quiz

1) **Question:** In the US right now you can get five years and \$50,000 for the following crime:

- A. rioting;
- B. inciting a riot;
- C. crossing state lines with intent to incite a riot;
- D. none of the above, but something even more nebulous;

Answer: D. "For (get this!) **conspiring** to cross state lines with the intent of inciting a riot."

2) **Question:** In Montreal you can get 60 days and \$100 for the following crime:

- A. Selling napalm to the US army
- B. Indiscriminately smashing heads of demonstrators in the dark alleys of Quebec City;
- C. Railroading by-laws which prevent people from marching peacefully;
- D. Participating in a Santa Claus parade.

Answer: D.

3) **Question:** In Quebec, you can be put in jail for sedition (or let out on bail on condition that you don't exercise free speech). What is sedition?

Answer: No one knows.

4) **Question:** Michel Chartrand is charged with sedition (see question no. 3) for statements he made on Oct. 29. What did he say that was seditious?

Answer: The prosecution knows but won't tell.

3) **Question:** What do these new laws (see question no. 1-5) have in common?

Answer:

These new laws give to their respective governments broad and sweeping powers to encroach on constitutionally guaranteed individual liberties. Under the US conspiracy law, "a man writing a letter to persons in another state who end up participating in a local disturbance" could get five years and \$10,000 (as Prof. of Law Harry Kalvin demonstrates in the **New Republic**, Nov. 69).

In Montreal and Quebec, the laws are not only potentially subject to abuse but already have been abused. In the case of the municipal by-law, Montreal has become the only city in North America in which moratorium parades were banned. And the provincial government is clearly using the sedition clause in the Criminal Code to harass, silence, and eliminate political opponents.

As a veteran, and respected observer of the Quebec political scene has pointed out, "Chartrand a toujours situé son action à l'intérieur du jeu démocratique... rien pendant plus d'un quart d'un siècle... Dans le dossier passé de M. Chartrand, ne permet d'associer sérieusement son nom à l'article 60 du code criminel." (Claude Ryan, *Le Devoir*, Nov. 17.)

The Meaning

The question we have to ask is why are these laws being instituted now. Why the conspiracy trials and the frame-up for sedition? In other words why is the law now being used so blatantly as a political weapon by government?

The answer can only be found by looking at the political context in which these events are taking place.

All this would have little relevance to Quebec, if the same process were not un-

folding here. The Union Nationale has taken a hard line on language and refused to allow any meaningful amendment to its language bill. It made no attempt to deal realistically with the threat to the existence of the French language and culture posed by immigration; it never seriously considered a moderate proposal to limit English-language education to Canadian citizens (i.e. immigrants after 5 years), a proposal which would have satisfied and pacified a great number of its opponents (including Claude Ryan who proposed this change).

In the face of widespread dissatisfaction with the Bill, Bertrand clearly refused to modify his stand. He forced his opposition onto the streets of Quebec and they got their heads kicked in.

The new age

Gone are the politics of consensus and liberal politics of compromise. The tactic now is to break the opposition. In the conspiracy and sedition trials, the governments are trying to (a) eliminate the leaders by jailing or muzzling them (NB not co-opt them or buy them off); (b) drain the resources of the opposition (the Chicago trial alone will cost the movement hundreds of thousands of dollars, countless man-hours, and much of its energy); (c) frighten off supporters by making examples of the leaders and thus regularize and legitimize the political use of the courts against dissenters; (d) provide the government with a forum in which to state its case and in which to legitimize in the courts the wild concoctions of myths and overt lies which they have used to discredit their opposition. On this last point, Nixon obviously wants to resuscitate and lend credibility to the Daley version of the events of August 1968. Similarly in Quebec, the Union Nationale somehow has to show that its opposition is infested with subversives, revolutionaries and pinkos of all sorts. After Remi Paul's wild tales about Cuba-trained agitators, a conviction of Vallières, Chartrand or Lemieux would do much to set the mood for public acceptance of these scare tactics.

The similarities have become so clear that Bertrand does not even hide the Nixonian inspiration of his policies. Why, he even appealed last week to the 'silent majority' to rally behind him in the face of a small but vocal minority.

(We can only suppose that he would have gone further had not 'effete corps of impudent snobs' proved resistant to translation.)

The dissent in Quebec and the US is similar in that it is a reaction to governmental policies perceived as leading to the dissolution, or perhaps destruction, of the respective nations. The Quebecois protestors see Bill 63 as a threat to their national culture; their US counterparts see Vietnam as a threat to the social fabric as well as the national values and ideals of their country.

The reactions of the regimes in power have been to abandon liberal tolerance and draw the line. The law is perverted, the dissenting leaders are threatened with imprisonment, the opposition is maligned and vilified publicly and repeatedly.

The Drapeau-Saulnier administration has not been immune to this climate of repression. It revels in it. Thus they too

have ignored all pleas for moderation and rationality regarding their by-law to ban all demonstrations (e.g. even *La Presse*'s suggestion that marches be permitted and that their time and place alone be placed under municipal control).

There has been a proposal that McGill students demonstrate in the streets in defiance of the by-law in order to challenge its constitutionality. This is the most effective and concrete way that we can do anything to oppose the wave of repression that has swept the continent. It's all well and good to lie down in front of trains but it is more useful to get the law banning free assembly repealed.

We are no longer in a liberal age but have entered an age of reaction and crackdown. The liberal 60's in which we were all politically weaned are over. We're witnessing an attempt by these governments to regress to the overt repression of the 50's, the days of McCarthy, Duplessis, etc.

The liberal tactics of co-optation, appeasement, concession, and gradual change are no more. The Republicans, the Union Nationale, and Drapeau-Saulnier are no longer trying to head off movements for change by 'repressive tolerance' but are confronting them with intolerant repression.

The change in tactics can most clearly be seen in how they are dealing with dissent and in the repressive laws and political trials now going on. But it doesn't stop there.

In the face of the huge and growing liberal revulsion with the war, Nixon — confounding all expectations — stood his ground and did not even grant the token concessions which might have pacified the opposition. This caught the anti-war movement completely off guard. Indeed the radical *Guardian* ran a carefully articulated editorial blasting the policy of deceptive tokenism on the day before Nixon's speech:

In attacking a threat which never materialized they demonstrated that they did not see that the climate has changed and, with it, the tactics. Therefore, they end up shadow-boxing with the ghosts of Hubert Humphrey and the hypocritical liberal Harvard intelligentsia with which Kennedy surrounded himself. They do not understand that Nixon-Agnew is not the same; that when these old-line reactionaries draw the line they are less interested in winning over any of the opposition or in buying off its leaders than in strengthening their own side and crudely overpowering the other.

We're fighting now for an ancient bourgeois right that appears in the Declaration of Human Rights of 1789. In times of reaction one demands first liberal rights. We don't skip any historical steps. We have to go back to the fight for basic civil liberties and the reestablishment of a tolerant liberal atmosphere in which real change will be able to take place.

This is not the time to argue over repressive tolerance, the 'objective' needs of workers, nor the 'higher' needs of technological man that Gorz and Marcuse are talking about. Because we're not living in the liberal world they took for granted.

For free assembly — Québécois dans la rue.

**Charles Krauthammer
Joey Treiger**

The case against the grading system

How the grading system grades

"There is little evidence that grades motivate students to learn significantly. What evidence there is suggests that learning

proceeds more efficiently when students are encouraged to motivate themselves". At the conference sponsored by the Centre for Learning and Development, various

options to the present system will be offered. The conference starts this evening and continues until November 22nd.

Students are evaluated at McGill by an A-F letter grading system. Such a system serves many administrative functions, but more important, I feel it makes students operate and learn in certain specific ways which are detrimental to a meaningful education. Hopefully, this essay will illustrate good reasons for changing the evaluation procedures at McGill.

Conventional A-F letter grading corrupts the teaching situation by encouraging "grade grabbing" and alienating student from teacher. To get good grades, students believe it is necessary to cater to the specific prejudices of the individual professor. They complain that the grading system forces them into dishonesty both intellectually and in other ways; they must "play the game" rather than pursue knowledge. A student can remain in school without becoming a "grade grabber" but what are his chances of getting into an honours programme or graduate school? How will his parents feel if he doesn't get good grades?

Students know that working for good grades puts certain constraints on their relationship with any individual professor; honesty, amount and diversity of dialogue, feedback, and interaction in general, all suffer. Many students feel guilty about visiting a professor for fear of being accused by their peers or their teachers of "grade grabbing". They do not ask many questions in class because they fear the professor will label them as "dumb" and assign a grade accordingly.

The system is neither accurate, being dependent on too many non-academic variables, nor is it uniform. A grade from one instructor or college does not mean the same thing as a grade from another. Studies have shown that an instructor does not usually give the same grade to a paper when he re-reads it after an interval of time without knowing the previous grade. Also, whatever teachers may think, they usually grade with reference to the relative existing ability of their students; they curve their grades. That is to say, in any given class most professors consciously or unconsciously, have a more or less limited number of A or F grades before they have met the class.

The instructor may be grading on the development of the student's mind, on his originality, on his conformity or even physical characteristics. For example, studies have shown that sex bias appears as an important factor interfering with the objectivity in the marking of college students. Women generally receive higher instructor and exam grades than men. Another study with a large group of students showed a significant correlation between the qualities of manipulateness in men and attractiveness in women with grades. The question "What does he want?" is heard all too frequently in student circles, and students are all too willing to give "him" what he wants. This is difficult, however, as instructors do not usually clearly define the objectives of their course — even if they did these extraneous variables complicate and cloud the grading assignment.

The system encourages a mechanical kind of learning. It encourages conformity in some students; cynicism in some and rebellion in others. It is certainly out of tune with the aspirations of the new student generation.

The development of an individual's abilities to the fullest extent is, of course, a most appropriate goal. The present grading system is monolithic; it fails to encourage diversity and to take into account the valuable variety of abilities in any student. Grades encourage conformity by creating one form of performance and direction for all.

Conformity as developed by the grading system also means that many students learn to compete with peers rather than to cooperate. Knowing that mark distributors are curved, they are restricted in the kinds of cooperation they can engage in, despite the fact that increased interaction among students with the course materials could considerably enhance the learning process.

There is little evidence that grades motivate students to learn significantly. What evidence there is suggests that learning proceeds more efficiently when students

are encouraged to motivate themselves.

Just as chimpanzees will work for poker chips which they can exchange for bananas, so college students will work — note the word *learn* was not used — for symbols which they can trade for treasures. When you use grades as reinforcers the behaviour which is reinforced and strengthened is grade-getting behavior which is not the same thing as learning.

The grading system encourages the kind of learning which stresses the inculcation of stored facts (final exams!). There is considerable doubt whether this kind of learning is of any use in today's society. The amount of knowledge available is increasing dramatically. Knowledge itself, is relatively useless as it dates so fast; thus coupled with the fact that students have an impressive rate of forgetting information acquired in the present system (What do you remember about last year's courses?) makes this type of learning highly suspect. Instead, students should learn how to process and select information and to think critically and creatively about it rather than to memorize it. Perhaps, these abilities are being developed at McGill but surely only incidentally.



The university seems to work under the assumption that every student should be considered stupid, unmotivated, lazy and narrow minded which results in the necessity for rigid course planning, course sequences, prerequisites, and above all, grades to insure that those who do not qualify, will not obtain a degree. Perhaps it would be of more value to assume that every student is intelligent, motivated, and interested until proven otherwise. University education would then be characterized by freedom, choice and responsibility for most students.

Grades serve the purpose of determining graduate admissions, but badly. Graduate schools could do without conventional letter grades.

The U.S. Government estimates that for every 20 students admitted to a Ph. D. program only 1 to 5 finish. All had "good" grades before being admitted. Most graduate schools give only "A's" or "B's". The Educational Testing Service has pointed out that these grades are impossible to correlate with undergraduate grades based on an A-F scale. In other words, though many graduate officers say that college grades predict success in graduate school and so should serve as an admission criterion, there is virtually no evidence for this assumption. Other criteria, besides grades, could be used with at least the same, if not more, reliability.

There is evidence that the business world can live without conventional grades. Many business firms

complain that what they really want from faculty is not grades, but personal and individual evaluation of students. The business world itself puts very little faith in grades as predictors of success. Placement officers point out that grades may reflect family crisis, outside employment taking up study time, and many other non-academic considerations. Grades, as was pointed out earlier, often simply reflect how well a student can store and regenerate information. This is not one of the primary abilities which most businesses are looking for.

There is a good deal of evidence to show that the grading system has no counterpart in real life; that grades are not related to success except in academically allied fields, and that it is in many ways a negative preparation for life.

All recommendations for promotion in real life generally go by way of personal written or oral recommendations. Nothing as simple as a grade is permitted. Students have become used to grades and often are unable to motivate themselves after college. Grades encourage the attitude that life is divided into small neat portions by terminal situations (When the test is over, the responsibility is over). The continual presence of outside judges may also cripple the student's capacity for self-evaluation. Students must set up their own standards of achievement and learn to compare their own behavior with this standard.

It is difficult in the light of such considerations, to conclude that grades effectively prepare people for real life, whether by fostering "realistic" competition or in some other way.

There is considerable evidence that the grading system discourages and finally weeds out the most creative students; and that it discourages creating in general.

Academic performance seems to be the function of perseverance, self-control, good citizenship and rigidity whereas creative performance seems to be the outcome of active participation, relaxed unstructured thinking, independence and other factors. There seems to be very little relationship between these two kinds of achievement. It has been difficult to show any significant correlation between grades and creative performance yet it is precisely the imaginative student who is likely to make a significant contribution in nearly any field. An evaluation system that allowed teachers to comment on creative work and to reward it publicly, or an evaluation system that was at least so constructed that creativity could not be penalized, might be a step towards halting the purge of creative students from universities.

Such are the arguments against the system. Of course, there is the other side of the story — some of the arguments for retaining the present system are: it is in common use and allows relatively standardized information about students to be interchanged between schools; it enforces academic discipline; it serves numerous administrative purposes both within and without the university; it prepares students for the competition of life; it motivates students to work; and it is a reliable index of academic achievement. In my opinion, these arguments, even granting some as valid, are not sufficient when one considers the negative aspects discussed to warrant the retention of the present grading system.

by John Moore,
Graduate Student

in Educational Psychology.

INTERESTED IN EDUCATIONAL REFORM?

ARE YOU TIRED OF DULL, UNINTERESTING COURSES? IF SO... JOIN OUR COURSE - IT STARTS TONIGHT AT 8:00 P.M. DON'T COME IF YOU WANT EXAMS, GRADES, OR CREDIT - BUT IF YOU WANT TO LEARN ABOUT IS GOING TO HAPPEN IN EDUCATION THEN COME TONIGHT FOR THE FIRST SESSION.

THE CLASSES AND TOPICS ARE SCHEDULED AS FOLLOWS:

INSTRUCTIONAL INNOVATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

SPONSORED BY- CENTRE FOR LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT
PALMER HOWARD THEATER
McINTYRE MEDICAL SCIENCE BLDG.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19

8:00 p.m. - CRISIS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Co-Chairmen:

Dr. Marcel Goldschmid, Director Centre for Learning and Development.

Dr. Michel Plourde, Vice-Doyen, Faculté des Sciences de l'Éducation, Université de Montréal and Président, A.P.E.U.Q.

Welcome and Introduction:

Dr. H. Locke Robertson, Principal McGill University.
Dr. Harold Taylor, Educator and Author "Students Without Teachers".

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20

9:00 a.m. - INNOVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS IN THE CLASSROOM

Dr. Andrew Ahlgren, Harvard University "Harvard Project Physics: A new Means for Learning Flexibility."

Dr. Richard Malott, Western Michigan University "Applications of Contingency Management."

I. An Introductory Psychology Course for 1000 Students

II. A Pilot Study for an Experimental College.

11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Dr. Robert Hurst, Purdue University "The Audio-Tutorial Method: Individualizing Instruction in Biology".
Dr. Jack Michael, Western Michigan University "A Behavioural Analysis of College Instruction: Elementary Statistics and Psychology".

2:00 p.m. - RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF LEARNING

2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Dr. Wilbert McKeachie, University of Michigan "Empirical Analysis and Comparison of Different Teaching and Learning Methods".

Dr. Gale Roid, CLD
"Some methods for Individualizing Instruction"

Dr. Charles Pascal, CLD
"Alternatives to Traditional Grading Procedures: Research Findings and Implications"

Dr. Marcel Goldschmid, CLD
"Instructional Options: Adapting the Large University Course to Individual Differences"

3:30 pm - 5:00 p.m. Dr. Gary Anderson, CLD (4)
"The Significance of Classroom Social Climate for Student Learning"

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21

*10:00 a.m. - ENGINEERING A LEARNING SYSTEM 3:30 pm - TEM

9:00 am - Dr. Thomas F. Gilbert, Praxis Corporation
10:00 am - "Mathetics: The Technology of Education"

10:30 am - Dr. Thomas F. Gilbert.
12:30 pm - "Mathetics Workshop"

2:00 p.m. - Mr. Donald Kingsbury, Department of Mathematics "A Mathematics Learning Centre"

3:30 pm - MULTI-MEDIA APPROACHES IN THE UNIVERSITY CLASSROOM

Dr. Warren Seibert, University of Michigan "Research on Audio-Visual Approaches in the Classroom"
Mr. William Hillgartner, Instructional Communications Centre. "Electronic Classrooms"
Dr. André Hone, Ecole Polytechnique, Université de Montréal, "Experiments on the use of Television in the Classroom"

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22

10:00 am - PROGRAMMED LEARNING MODELS

11:00 am

Dr. G. d'Ombain, Faculty of Engineering "Technological Aids to Creative Thought: McGill-Harvard Project TACT"

11:00 am - IDENTIFYING THE INSTRUCTIONAL PROBLEM

12:30 pm

Dr. George Geis, University of Michigan "To Teach or Not to Teach"

2:00 pm - STRATEGIES FOR CHANGE

5:00 pm

Chairman:

Dr. Marcel Goldschmid, CLD
Dr. Michael Oliver, Vice-Principal "The Payoff for Instructional Reform"

Panel of Discussants:

Mr. Robert Hajaly, Former Students' Society President. Mr. Donald Kingsbury, Department of Mathematics. Mr. Roger Morin, Post-Graduate Students Society. Dr. Hugh Scott, Faculty of Medicine. Mr. Martin Shapiro, Students' Society Vice-President (External). Dr. William Westley, Department of Sociology.

*Originally scheduled for 9:00 a.m.

Students' Society Elections

December 3, 1969

Nominations are hereby called for the positions of the following Students' Council Representatives:

1. Representatives from the following Schools and Faculties must be in their penultimate year and in good academic standing with the University.

ARTS & SCIENCE

3 representatives

(At least one must be pursuing a B.A. degree, and at least one must be pursuing a B. Sc. degree.)

ENGINEERING

2 representatives

ARCHITECTURE

1 representative

COMMERCE

1 representative

EDUCATION

1 representative

MUSIC

1 representative

NURSING (B. Sc. N.)

1 representative

PHYSICAL & OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

1 representative

2. Representatives from the following Schools and Faculties may be in any but their final year, having spent at least one full academic year at McGill University, and must be in good academic standing with the University.

DIVINITY

1 representative

DENTISTRY

1 representative

LAW

1 representative

MEDICINE

1 representative

* All nominations must be signed by 25 students of the Faculty or School concerned, or by 25% of the students of the Faculty or School, whichever is less, and counter-signed by the nominee.

** Nominations must contain only those words contained in the revised Electoral By-Laws, (as on page 8 of this year's Student Handbook).

*** All nominations must be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society, Myron Galloway, by

4:00 p.m., Friday, November 21, 1969

Howard Stanislawski
Chief Returning Officer

CLIP AND SAVE

FURTHER INFORMATION ON BULLETIN BOARDS

today

CYCOM: Fortran Tutorial. E406. 1 pm.
ISA: Fashion Show. Union Ballroom. 8 pm.
RUSSIAN FOLKDANCING: Folk-dancing rehearsal cancelled on account of festival.
HILLEL-SZO: Israeli folkdance. Everybody welcome. Instruction. Hillel House. 3460 Stanley St. 8:30 pm.
FENCING: WAA. important beginner's lesson. Be there! Currie Gym Fencing Room. 6:30 pm.

PLAYERS CLUB: Claude St. Denis in Beckett's "Act Without Words". Last show. Union Theatre. 1 pm.
"UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC" SENATE COMMITTEE: Open meeting to discuss McGill-U. of Q. relations. Attendance urged. Union 327. 1 - 3 pm.
MONTEREGION GEOLOGY CLUB: Dr. Ikawa Smith, Dept. of Anthropology, talking on Archaeology. All welcome. P.S.C. Room 211. 1 - 2 pm.
KIBBUTZ CLUB: Discussion on collective life in Israel. Union B26. 6:30 pm.
UBU ROI: Tickets now on sale at Union Box office for the show. Dec. 3.4.5.6 at Moyse Hall.
BAHAI ASSOCIATION: Open discussion. Union Room 307. 1 pm.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE: Urban renewal films. 8 pm. Room A9, School of Architecture.
ENGINEERING WEEK CAR RALLY: Registration for engineering week car rally on Nov. 24. Open to all. E.U.S. Office. All day.
ITALIAN SOCIETY: Panel discussion on role of Italians in Quebec. Union Room 124. 1 - 2 pm.
PHYSIO & OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY: Fudge sale for Montreal Children's Hospital Building Fund. Union. main floor. Law Building. main floor. McIntyre, ground floor. 12 - 2 pm.
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK: Lecture. "Issues in Welfare Policy." 4 pm. L219.
LE CERCLE FRANCAIS: Réunion des membres et film (Apolinaire). Union 458. 1 pm.
WEST INDIAN SOCIETY: Second in discussion series on Caribbean - Dr. Zin Henry leads off on "The Caribbean - A Socio-Economic Perspective." Union. Rooms 123, 124. 7:30 pm.

Council requests boycott in UWO senate election

LONDON (CUP) — For the second time in a row, University of Western Ontario students are being asked to ignore mail ballots for the upcoming election of a non-student rector on the UWO board of governors.

The UWO Students' Council, after unsuccessfully urging a boycott on nominations for the position, opened by the resignation of seminarian Patrick Donahue, is now conducting a campaign aimed at protesting the seating of a non-student rector on the board.

The rector's job is to represent the UWO students.

His non-student status was ordered by a last-minute amendment to the UWO Act in the Ontario legislature in 1967, after a bitter fight by Western students for representation.

The amendment cancelled much of the students' efforts by de-

manding that all candidates for the rector's post be graduates of the university, at least one year removed from attendance.

In the last rector election, in 1967, the Western council was foiled in a similar boycott campaign when Donahue, run as a gag candidate, was acclaimed for the post.

This year four candidates are running: a high school librarian, a London lawyer, an unemployed former editor of the student newspaper, The Gazette, and a post-doctoral geology researcher at Western.

The date of this year's election is not yet set.

"The whole election's a put-on," said student council president Ian Brooks. "They're trying to elect someone to represent students who is not a student."

(Continued on page 10)

All 1970 Graduates...

interested in a career as a **Chartered Accountant** are invited to meet with our representatives who will be on campus on December 1. Please call the placement office for further details.

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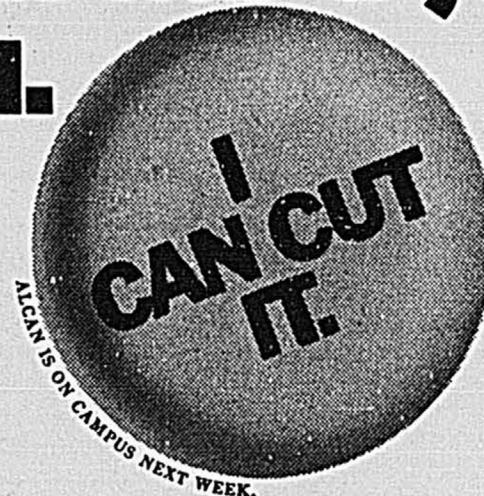
Nov. 24th and 25th

Appointments should be made through the Student Placement Office. If this time is not convenient, please contact us directly: 288-8281

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believe that good work, initiative and ingenuity deserve recognition.

That's why an Alcan employee who seeks it will find that opportunities and responsibility grow in direct proportion to his interest and contribution.

Not to mention more tangible rewards.

In fact, it's worth a trip to the Alcan recruitment office on campus to find out more. Especially if you're interested in a good deal more than just a job.

Alcan is on campus next week, so come on over and chat a while.

We've got the opening if you can cut it.



Bourses offertes par la France

Bourses d'études

Le Gouvernement français met à la disposition des étudiants de nationalité canadienne, et résidant au Québec, des bourses destinées à leur permettre de poursuivre leurs études en France. Ces bourses sont renouvelables.

Les bénéficiaires — âgés au plus de 35 ans — seront choisis par un Comité franco-québécois, parmi les catégories suivantes:

— Etudiants poursuivant des études ou des recherches en vue d'une maîtrise, d'un doctorat ou d'un diplôme équivalent. Ils recevront pour l'année universitaire une bourse de 13,500 F (environ 2,700 dollars).

— Etudiants préparant une licence ou un diplôme équivalent. Ils recevront pour l'année universitaire une bourse de 6,750 F (environ 1,350 dollars).

Les services français assureront le transport des boursiers de Montréal à leur lieu d'études en France, ainsi que le retour à Montréal à la fin de leur séjour.

Les candidats à une bourse du Gouvernement français devront s'adresser au Consulat général de France à Montréal* ou à Québec. Ils recevront un dossier qu'ils devront de préférence remettre personnellement aux responsables du Service des bourses du consulat de France le plus proche de leur domicile* au plus tard le 31 décembre de l'année en cours.

Bourses d'études de courte durée

Quelques bourses au taux mensuel de 500 F (environ 100 dollars), sont accordées chaque année pour un mois ou deux, en particulier à des professeurs et chercheurs. Elles ne comportent pas la prise en charge des frais de voyage et ne peuvent être ni renouvelées ni prolongées. Elles n'incluent pas d'avantages annexes.

Bourses de stage

Il existe également des bourses de stage d'une durée d'un mois à un an destinées aux cadres, fonctionnaires, professeurs et chercheurs, en particulier dans les disciplines scientifiques et techniques désireux de se perfectionner en France dans l'exercice de leur activité professionnelle.

Ces bourses comportent l'organisation du stage et le versement d'une indemnité mensuelle de 1,500 F (environ 300 dollars), ainsi que la prise en charge des frais de voyage aller et retour.

* Pour renseignements, s'adresser à 800 Place Victoria, Suite 2420, Montréal 115.

There's no news like old news

About those Manitoba Bisons...

The University of Manitoba Bisons captured a berth in the Canadian College Bowl with a 41-

7 triumph over the Windsor Lancers in a contest played before 5,000 fans Sunday in Winnipeg.



WINDSOR COACH POOR LOSER: Gono Fracas, the lancer coach, could not be consoled after his team lost the Prairie Bowl to the Manitoba Bisons. His successor has as of yet not been announced but he is expected to retain his cool after losses much better. His last words were, "Tell the Redmen to castrate the Bisons".

Lancer head coach Gono Fracas used his ends in a shuttle system to call the game from the bench during the opening stanza. The system payed off as the Lancers took an early lead at the twelve minute mark on a one yard plunge by quarterback Andy Parichi that capped a nine play, 81 yard march.

From the second quarter on however it was Manitoba's game all way, the herd's scoring started with place kicker Walter McKee hitting from the 29 and 32 yard lines. The second came after western allstar Jamie Horne picked off a Parichi pass. Bisons scored at the twelve minute mark on a straight ground march that ended with a fullback sweep by Bob Toogood.

In the second half the herd dominated their eastern visitors on offence as well as defence, the offensive team scored at will picking up a brace of touchdowns in the second, third, and fourth quarters.

The Bison majors usually came on short marches from inside the Lancers 35 yard line as the Bisons' defense forced the Lancers into five fumbles and two interceptions. The only long major came with regular fullback Graham Kinley romping for 69 yards on an off tackle play.

Indicative of the Bisons play was their second major when halfback Mike Shylo carried into the line on short yardage play, only to break through the middle of the Lancer defense to cover fifty yards for a Major.

The Bisons will leave Winnipeg Wednesday in preparation for Friday's contest for the Vanier Cup in the CCBM against the Redmen.

	MAN	WIN
FD	15	11
PLYS	71	46
PEN	4	9
YDS	45	71
TOT YDS	327	249
RUSH	308	101
PASS	19	148
PUNTS	8	9
AVE	38.3	30.3
PASS AT	8	25
PASS COM	2	10
FUMBLES/LOST	2	5

Today...

(Continued from page 9)

CHORAL SOCIETY: Executive meeting. Union 413. 1 pm.

98 CENT REVIVALS: "Poor Cow" starring Terence Stamp and Carol White. L132. 6:30 and 9 pm.

MAUT: General meeting. Faculty Club Ballroom. 4 pm.

OUTING CLUB: Lunch meeting. Members welcome. Bring slides or talk trips. Union B24. 1 pm.

FINE ARTS: Graphics & Silk-screen. Bring some designs. Mansion on McGregor. 7:30 pm. General meeting all groups. Discuss exhibition, finance, etc. Union 123, 124. 7 pm.

CAMPUS LEFT: Meeting to decide on tactics, strategy, and policy. Union B23. 1 — 3 pm.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY: Game vs. MacDonald. Winter Stadium. 5 pm.

AMATEUR RADIO CLUB: Theory classes. Union 401. 1 pm.

A man went looking for America. 9th WEEK 18 YEARS
And couldn't find it anywhere...

Peter Fonda, Dennis Hopper

easy rider

Showtimes:
.10, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30

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NOVEMBER 24, 1969

arts and science undergraduate society

Nominations for the following positions are open. First (B.A. & B.Sc. E1 & 1) Year rep on the Executive of ASUS. Second (B.A. & B.Sc.) Year rep on the Executive of ASUS. Third (B.A. & B.Sc. & BSW.) Year rep on the Executive of ASUS. Nominations for these posts close Nov. 19, at 15 hrs.

**COME AND LISTEN TO YOUR CANDIDATES
PICK YOUR CHOICE, THEN COME OUT AND
VOTE!**

There will be a meeting of Arts and Science students to meet their candidates for Student Reps. to the Faculty of Arts and Science on Wednesday, Nov. 19 (TODAY) in Moyse Hall at 13 hrs.

Elections for these posts will be held on November 26th and 27th.

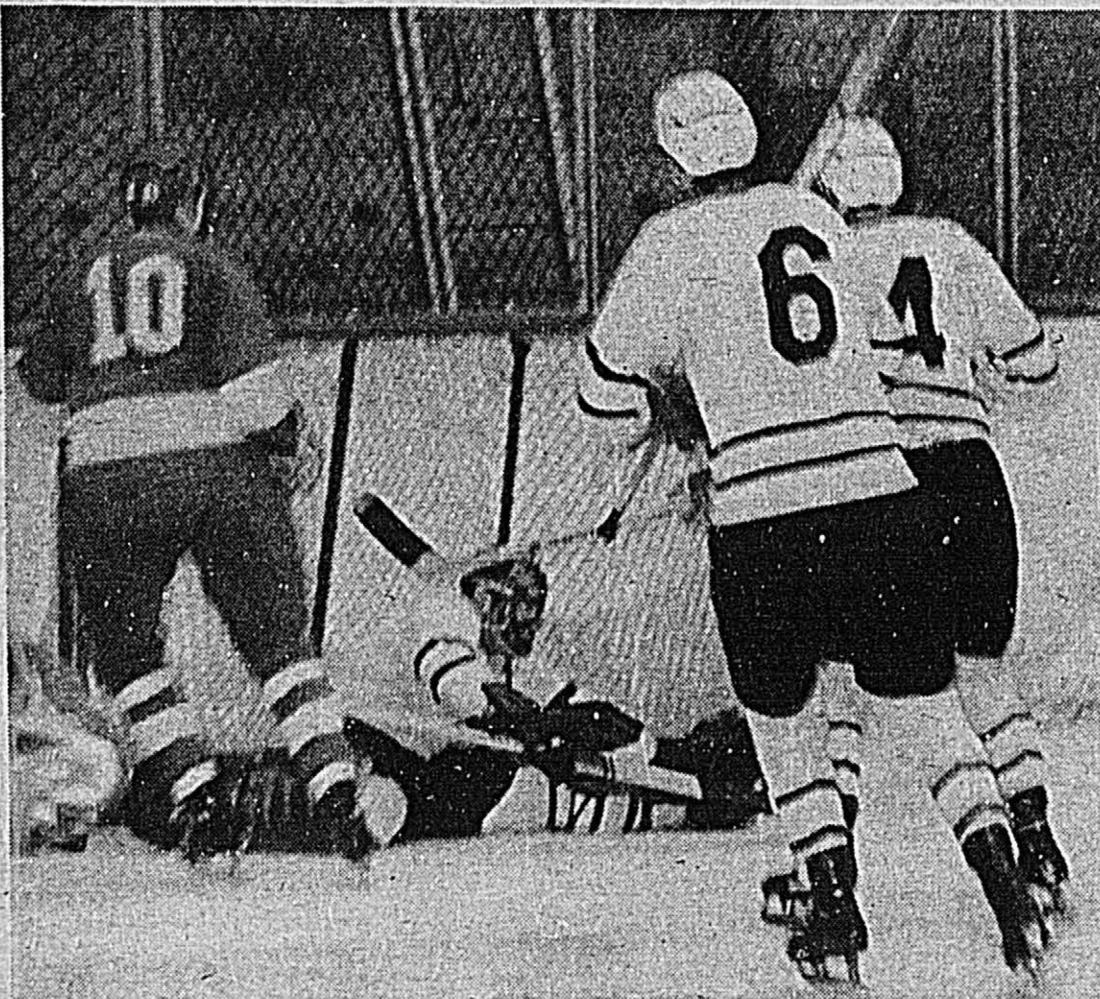
TONIGHT WED. NOV. 19 "POOR COW"

Starring Terrence Stamp and Carol White

Leacock 132

Shows at 6:30 and 9:00

Redmen at U de M à 8:00 ce soir



by TARIQ

SHUCKS, FOILED AGAIN: The McGill hockey Redmen will try to snap their one game losing streak tonight when they face-off against the U de M pucksters at the U. de M. complex a huit heures. Above Tim Kerrigan is stymied by the Ottawa goalie during Saturday's 3-2 loss to the GG's

Sport Shorts

BAND FLASH:

The Redmen marching band, cheerleaders, and majorettes are definitely going to the Canadian College Bowl final this Friday in Toronto.

Late yesterday afternoon Principal Rocke Robertson, VP Robert Shaw (a former bandmaster at McGill), and Lorne Gales Exec. Director of the Graduate Society spoke with officials of the Bowl and arranged for McGill's participation in entertainment at the game.

There will be a meeting of the representatives of the three groups in Mr. Forsythe's office this morning at 10:30 to iron out all the details.

SOCCER TEAM:

Meet in lecture room of Currie Gym Thursday at 5:30 to select MVP.

SKI TEAM:

Meet in lecture room of gym today at 1:00.

HOCKEY REPORTER:

Needed on Daily for junior varsity coverage. No previous experience required. Fluency in English preferred. Good chance for promotion next year. Apply to Daily offices Thurs. between 4 and 7.

I.D. CHECK AT THE GYM:

In consideration of the general gymnasium membership the Athletics Department will make a periodic check of I.D.'s for admission to the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium. Those persons who do not hold a McGill Student I.D. or a gymnasium membership are not permitted access to the Athletics Department facilities. The first check of gym membership will be today, Wednesday, November 19, 1969.

BADMINTON: Recreational badminton Tuesday from 8 to 10 pm and Thursday from 7:30 to 10 pm in the East Gym

BASKETBALL: SR. & JR. — Practice Monday to Friday from 5:30 to 7:30 pm.

DIVING: Practice Tuesday and Thursday from 6 to 7 pm in the Pool.

FENCING: Practice Monday at 6 pm and Thursday at 7 pm.

GYMNASTICS: Practice Monday and Wednesday from 5:30 to 7:30 pm in the East Gym. Saturday, Coupe de Québec competition at C.M.R. at 12:30 pm.

Poloists prep for Hershorn Trophy

by TONY ZIOLKOWSKI

With the first game of the two-game-total-point series for the Hershorn Trophy scheduled for Sunday, Coach Fouad Kamal will probably use tonight's game as a warm-up for the big contest.

The Red or 'A' squad is supposed to meet the team from Pointe Claire. But as five of Pointe Claire's players are on the McGill seven, the game will most likely not take place.

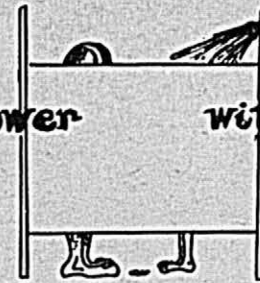
The White half of the Redmen twosome is scheduled to play two games: one against Concordia and one versus East End Boys' Club.

There is a new formula this year for the deciding of the winner of the Hershorn Trophy. Instead of the usual two-game-total-point series against Toronto being the only deciding factor, the competition will be divided into two parts.

The first part is the McGill-Toronto series. The second is a round-robin tournament over two weeks. The teams competing in this tournament are: Toronto, McMaster, Windsor, Waterloo, and Queen's.

The winner of this tourney will play-off against the winner of the McGill-Toronto series. However, if Toronto wins the multi-team competition, the Trophy will be given to the victor in the McGill-Toronto play-off.

In the shower with Sue Barton



Some people may consider Peter Bender a late bloomer when it comes to football... but then again, who's complaining? Queen's maybe, or U.N.B.?

Pete played his first game with the Northshore Knights at the age of seventeen. Although he had never held a pigskin before, Bender was a well-conditioned runner of Track and Field origin. In shining armour, he charged for the team and won a Most Valuable Player award in his second year with the Knights.

Peter was born in England, and moved to Canada when he was five years old. He attended Malcolm Campbell High School and when he graduated, he went on to MacDonald College. Peter continued his education, coming in to beautiful downtown Montreal for his third and fourth years of his Bachelor of Education degree. He is now taking his M.A. (Physical Education).

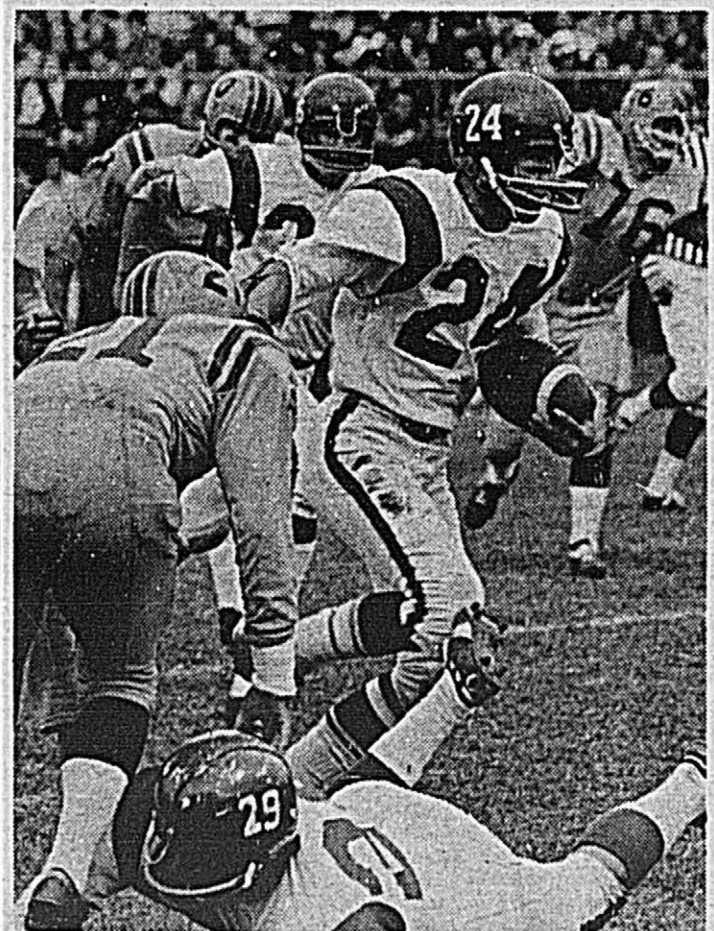
Bender walked away with two honours after his first year with the Redmen. He was voted Rookie of the Year, and he made the League's All-Star team as flanker. Peter feels that his rookie year with Mooney's squad was his best so far. "Last year, I didn't seem to be able to get going", he said, "I cracked my wrist, sprained an ankle, and injured my hand in successive games. I was knocked 'bonkers' out on the field one time," he smiled.

"DOHERTY BEST FLANKER"

"Although I'm doing a lot more blocking this season, I don't feel that I've played my best," said Peter. "In my opinion, Dave Doherty is the best flanker in the League. The statistics won't bear it up, but his blocking is one of the biggest keys to our offense. Dave has put in a 110% effort this year."

For Bender, the season has been a thrilling one. "We finally have a team entirely of Mooney's philosophy," he stated. "Our defense is the best I've ever seen in Canadian college football. I'd hate to have to play against them."

Peter shouldn't have this problem, unless of course he started to run the wrong way... this then could be a case of the irresistible force against the immovable objects.



by Lilley

NO BONKERS THIS TIME: Redmen flanker Peter Bender stunned the Golden Gaels during the regular season on this brilliant punt return. Bender hopes to treat the Manitoba in a similar fashion on Friday in the National Championship in Trawna.

The Continentalization of Canadian Sport

by bruce kidd

It is sad to write about Canadian football, for its days as an even nominally Canadian sport appear to be limited. Canadians have always played their own peculiar style of football, but as our game has been commercialized, so has it become more and more dependent upon the flourishing football industry in the United States. This dependence has become so great in recent years that complete integration with the American game (in which the Canadian professional game will undoubtedly disappear) is not very far off. Can Canada really be Canada without the Grey Cup?

Although a team from McGill University introduced football to the United States almost 100 years ago, the major influences upon the game in both countries have come almost entirely from within the United States. For more than half a century Canadian football coaches and players have learned plays and techniques from their U.S. counterparts, and since at least the late 1920s, American college players have been hired to play for Canadian professional teams. After the Second World War, American coaches were hired, too, and they brought along with them more and more American players (just as American department heads in Canadian universities are now hiring their former colleagues). Eventually the Canadian Football League had to impose a "quota" upon the number of American-born players a team was allowed to play at any one time. Rules changes in recent years reflect the growing American influence. To make the game less confusing to American recruits and potential television viewers, the rules have been gradually tailored to the American pattern. Several years ago, for example, the worth of a touchdown was inflated to six points from the traditional five. An identifiably Canadian game remains today, played in nine Canadian cities with a few "distinctively Canadian" rules (most notably the size of the field and the number of downs), but it is largely dependent upon the American industry for its players and coaches.

Pros commercial

Professional football in Canada is commercial entertainment, the teams stage football spectacles and then sell tickets. To ensure a steady stream of paying customers through his turnstiles, each owner must be able to field a team which will excite and attract the fans. To do this, he must hire the best players available. It is this requirement of commercial sport that has made the Canadian Football League so dependent upon American players: the CFL teams hire Americans because they are invariably the most highly skilled. (There are exceptions to this general rule, such as Ottawa's Russ Jackson and Ron Stewart, but they remain exceptions.)

The reason for this seems to be simply that the American game is more highly developed. Millions of Americans play football and the constant pursuit of winning teams is continually producing better skills, better training methods, better equipment — and, of course, better players. Many American schools are veritable football factories. Most American professional players have spent from eight to ten years playing football for high schools and col-

leges, under teams of specialized coaches whose sole occupation is football.

When SPORTS ILLUSTRATED wrote in anger last summer about the appallingly low percentage of black college football players who graduate with a degree, I was told by one college athletic director that the white percentage was not much higher. We are all familiar with the caricature, first penned by James Thurber, of the unintelligent college football player. But we always overlook the demanding physical work the football player must put in if he is to retain what is ironically called his "scholarship" — that is, his place on the team. His low grades are virtually inevitable.

Enjoyment

Such a system of sports apprenticeship, conducted as an integral part of the educational system, is foreign to Canada. Although it attracts large crowds of students and alumni, Canadian college football has not become a business like its American counterpart. No Canadian university is dependent upon its football team's success at the box-office for either its endowment or operating funds, and the character of the

In other cases, the Canadian team will pay the young athlete's tuition and lodging at an American university. For hopefully upon graduation, these players will repay the team's investment by becoming good Canadian professionals.

US recruitment

Since they are completely dependent upon the U.S. for their best players, the nine Canadian professional teams continually scout the various college and professional leagues there for possible prospects. Each team usually decides what position it needs to fill for the forthcoming season and scouts accordingly. Most of the Americans playing in the CFL come to Canada as a last resort, only after they have been unable to gain employment in one of the two American professional leagues, where salaries and prestige are considerably higher. As a result, the Canadian clubs have been forced to develop a scouting system that can evaluate the marginal player, the player who couldn't make it as a professional in the U.S. but might shine in



Canadian college game reflects this difference. As much as the Canadian college player plays to win, he also plays to enjoy. Canadian college teams practice about half the time per day of their American counterparts, play a much shorter season, refuse to institute a spring training camp, and are coached by men who combine other academic responsibilities with coaching. Thus, the Canadian college game is an inferior preparation for the professional game. Only 47 of 172 Canadian-born players in the CFL, or about 28 per cent, received their training in Canadian universities. (By comparison, 95 per cent of the players in the two U.S. pro leagues received their football training in university.)

Several years ago the CFL put great pressure upon the universities to intensify the college game by offering athletic scholarships. The Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, however, refused to be pushed. As a result, Canadian professional teams have begun to invest in other sources of talented Canadian-born players and are sending Canadian high-school graduates to American universities to play football. In some cases, the Canadian team will invite American college coaches to "inspect" young Canadian players. As the sports editor of the GLOBE AND MAIL once reported:

It is as simple as this. In June, the Toronto Argonauts held a tryout camp for the 60 best graduating football players from 83 high schools in Metro. U.S. college were invited to send coaches and scouts to inspect the talent. Two dozen recruiters accepted the invitation. And at least 16 boys have already accepted scholarships. Prize catch was John Harris from Silverthorn, 6 feet 5 inches tall and weighing 287 pounds, who had an offer from just about every visitor. He chose Minnesota.

the less competitive Canadian league. This can be a pretty risky business, and the ever-revolving rosters of some of the Canadian teams is a testimony to these problems.

The revolving roster can also be the consequence of a Canadian team's success. Very few Americans who come to Canada to play football ever entirely relinquish the ambition to play professionally in the U.S., and some of them acquire enough extra experience in the CFL to try again. Joe Kapp, of Vancouver, Peter Liske, of Calgary, Bo Scott, of Ottawa, were all players who could not make the U.S. professional leagues upon college graduation, but who were able to do so after spectacular careers in Canada. The CFL has also proven a good training ground for coaches and administrators. For the Canadian team, however, it has meant that whenever it develops an American player into a star, it is likely to lose him. This is the price it must pay for its complete dependence upon the U.S. player market.

During the past ten years, business has grown slowly in the CFL, although this season has been the most profitable on record. The question now is how long the distinctly Canadian league can last.

The beginning of the end should have been apparent to all in 1965, when the best Canadian college player at the time, Jim Young, of Queen's University, announced he would seek a position in the National Football League in the U.S. He felt the NFL posed a far greater challenge to his abilities as a player. According to a recent GLOBE AND MAIL survey of American colleges, 150 Canadian boys are playing collegiate football in the U.S. The spiritual end of the CFL will come when a U.S.-trained Canadian-born player stays in the United States to make his football career. I expect the announcement to be made any day now.

The formal end of the CFL will probably come with the next expansion of either of the two American professional leagues. Professional sport in the U.S. had repeatedly found it profitable to expand its operations into new cities, and football has been no exception. Both Montreal and Toronto could support an American football franchise. There are sports interests in both cities that would jump at the opportunity. (Already the owners of the Montreal Expos baseball team have announced their intention of seeking an NFL franchise.) It's unlikely the existing CFL teams in Montreal or Toronto could withstand box-office competition from an American team (who would prefer to see a third-rate team of American players when one could see the best?) and with the Alouettes and Argos gone, the Eastern CFL would fold. With the national sports press on the American bandwagon, the collapse of the western CFL would only be a matter of time. Rumour has it that the federal government through the U.S. State Department, has asked the American professional leagues not to expand to Canada, but even if true, moral suasion of this kind has rarely proven effective. My guess is that Canadian professional football as we know it today will be laid to rest by 1975.

What happens next is anybody's guess, but here are some questions:

- Will the Canadian public be any less indifferent to the complete Americanization of Canadian professional football than it has been to the Americanization of other Canadian interests? What kind of remedial action can the editorialists talk about when most of the CFL's top players are Americans anyway and Canadians are watching (via cable) more American football on television than Canadian?

- With the Grey Cup gone (the railways and the national broadcasting network having become obsolete), what's going to hold East and West together? What other activity can replace it as our national hijinks? What other cultural event can writers like Mordecai Richler put down with such affectionate invective?

- What is to become of school and college football, with the CFL only a memory? Will we adopt the American game and encourage our young athletes to emulate American heroes? If we do, will our athletic departments change their emphasis from helping all students learn to appreciate and enjoy sport to training a few highly-skilled gladiators? If they decide not to preserve the Canadian game and can resist the temptation not to go American, will they take up the less expensive and more truly international games like soccer and rugby?

It is always difficult to judge the importance of sport in the Canadian social psyche, for we are a nation of vociferous spectators and reluctant participants. On the whole, however, I expect sport has been an important stabilizer in the Canadian community; it still remains a sharply defined area in what is a quickly fading Canadian "identity". Even the contours of sport, however, are beginning to fade. Life will go on without the Calgary Stampeders and the Hamilton Tigercats, but how much of that "Canadian identity" will they take with them? I wish I could be confident that it will not be very much.

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